



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Unfortunately both of the young were still principally in the olive, downy plumage of nestlings, but enough of the final feathering had appeared on the throat, breast, and upper parts to make it certain that one, and probable that the other, would have become a typical specimen of *H. pinus*. The wing-bars of the young differ, being in the most mature specimen narrow and almost white, and in the other broader and light yellow. The plumage of the young would seem to indicate that the missing parent was an *H. pinus*.

These specimens, I think, tend to confirm the theory of Mr. Ridgway that *H. leucobronchialis* is not a valid species, but merely a leucochroic phase of *H. pinus*. — LOUIS B. BISHOP, M. D., *New Haven, Conn.*

Sprague's Pipit (*Anthus spragueii*) on the Coast of South Carolina.—The capture of this far western species was the good fortune of the writer on the morning of November 24, 1893. I had taken advantage of the spring-tide to secure some Scott's Sparrows (*Ammodramus maritimus peninsulæ*), and upon going over a cyclone-swept cotton field *en route* to the marshes, I noticed a bird that resembled the Titlark (*Anthus pensilvanicus*), but observed that it did not wag its tail. I knew at once what it was—a western prize, and I at once shot it. The bird is an adult male in very fine unworn plumage, and was very fat. The exact locality was nine miles from Mount Pleasant, and two miles from the ocean. As far as I am aware this is the first eastern record for this species.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, South Carolina*.

Remarks on the Nest of *Cistothorus palustris*.—The nest of the Long-billed Marsh Wren is too well known to ornithologists generally to need description, but the only explanation of its globular form, which I can find, is that given by Wilson, who states: "A small hole is left two-thirds up, for entrance, the upper edge of which projects like a pent-house over the lower, to prevent the admission of rain." The inference from this and similar statements of later writers would be that the roof is built to protect the eggs from the rain. This may be partially true, but it seems strange that a species nesting at a season when violent rain-storms are least frequent should need a protection, which birds breeding earlier in the spring do not require.

But there is another danger to which the eggs of *C. palustris* are peculiarly liable, both from the character of the country in which they breed and the slenderness of the reeds which support the nest. This is the wind, which, sweeping across the exposed marshes of this Wren's summer home, often levels the rushes with the ground. I have found the reeds growing in the Quinnipiack Marshes near New Haven, Conn., where large numbers of this species breed, leveled in this manner, and the attached nests turned almost at right angles to their original position. It is evident that under such conditions the eggs in an uncovered nest would fall out and be destroyed, while in many of these nests, which had the